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wards at Woods Hole, Mass., U. S. National Museum No. 20247. Upon examining the fish in the container to which this number is given (labeled *C. fallax*), the writer found seven specimens, six of these were *C. bartholomaei* and one was *C. latus*. From the form of the fish, the lack of elevation of anterior rays of soft dorsal and anal; the greater number of soft rays (26 dorsal rays in drawing, 21 or 22 in *latus*; 22 anal rays in drawing, 16 to 18 in *latus*); the absence of a black blotch on opercle; the short maxillary, its tip not reaching anterior margin of pupil, and curved and straight portions of lateral line subequal, it is evident that the drawing was made from one of the specimens of *C. bartholomaei*.

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DEKAY'S SNAKE IN THE LATE FALL

Previous to November 26, 1914, there were several drops of temperature to below the freezing point, 18 degrees above zero being reached on one occasion. On the above date, the weather was milder, the thermometer registering as high as 50 degrees. While the writer was walking near the corner of Kingsbridge Road and University Avenue, he found a young DeKay's snake (*Storeria dekayi*), about 8cm. in length. It was quite active and when released, quickly disappeared under the dried grass.

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